

Solve each exponential equation by converting each base to a power of the same base:

6. $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{4-x} = 8$ $(2^{-1})^{4-x} = 2^3$ $2^{-4+x} = 2^3$ $-4+x=3$
 $x=7$

7. $125^{-x} = 25^{3x}$

$$(5^3)^{-x} = (5^2)^{3x} \quad 5^{-3x} = 5^{6x} \quad \begin{array}{l} -3x = 6x \\ 0 = 9x \\ 0 = x \end{array}$$

8. $216^{3-x} = 36^x$

$$(6^3)^{3-x} = 6^{2x} \quad 6^{9-3x} = 6^{2x} \quad \begin{array}{l} 9-3x = 2x \\ 9 = 5x \\ \frac{9}{5} = x \end{array}$$

9. $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-x} = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{x+1}$

$$(2^{-1})^{-x} = \left(\frac{1}{2^2}\right)^{x+1} \quad 2^x = (2^{-2})^{x+1}$$

$$2^x = 2^{-2x-2} \quad x = -2x-2 \quad 3x = -2 \quad x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

10. $8^{\frac{1}{2}x} = 32^{\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{5}}$

$$(2^3)^{\frac{1}{2}x} = (2^5)^{\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{5}} \quad 2^{\frac{3}{2}x} = 2^{\frac{5}{3}x + 1} \quad \frac{3}{2}x = \frac{5}{3}x + 1$$

$$6\left(\frac{3}{2}x\right) = 6\left(\frac{5}{3}x + 1\right) \quad 3 \cdot 3x = 2 \cdot 5x + 6 \cdot 1 \quad 9x = 10x + 6$$

$$0 = x + 6 \quad -6 = x \quad x = -6$$

11. $\frac{2^{x^2}}{2^x} = 16^{\frac{3}{2}}$

$$2^{x^2-x} = (2^4)^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad 2^{x^2-x} = 2^6 \quad x^2-x = 6$$

$$x^2-x-6=0 \quad (x-3)(x+2)=0 \quad x=3 \text{ or } x=-2$$

12. True or False: $27^4 = 3^{12}$

$$(3^3)^4 = 3^{12} \quad 3^{12} = 3^{12} \quad \text{True}$$

13. True or False: $64^4 = 16^6$

$$(4^3)^4 = (4^2)^6 \quad 4^{12} = 4^{12} \quad \text{True}$$